FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DOUBTS CAST ON POSSIBILITY OF ELECTIONS IN 1984

President Viola Comments

PY180118 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--President Roberto Viola yesterday cast doubts on possible union between political parties and the armed forces in designating his successor in 1984.

"The country will return to full democratic functions at the opportune moment, when conditions which assure political stability are really created," he told journalists at Government House.

"Elections in themselves are not the purpose of democracy," said Viola, adding that "I have not been designated president to liquidate the national reorganization process."

The general answered questions during a luncheon celebrating the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Government House Journalists' Circle. Viola said he is "absolutely convinced" that the present economic situation will be turned around by 1984." "If by 1984 we have not reversed the difficult situation, it will be evident that our effort has not been successful."

Regarding the choice of a civilian or a military official to serve as the next president, Viola said: "There would be no point in forming a union (with civilians) to choose a military president, because the armed forces are capable of electing any of their own men, and they are absolutely sure that the present rhythm and the course will continue in the direction which has already been established."

"The most we can ask," Viola continued, "is that all citizens, not just political parties, give sufficient support to the president designated in 1984, so that he can take action in the best possible way," and added, "this is not a detriment to political parties."

The president reminded journalists: "Those who know me, who know what I feel, can rest assured that I assign political parties a primary role within democracy."

"That is to say," he said, "there is no democracy without political parties, which must fulfill a transcendent task, which is the essence of democracy," he said.

According to Viola, the military process "hopes to break the long period of instability which has characterized the last 50 years of Argentine politics." This stability "is not formed overnight but rather is a product of the rigor of systems."

He explained that "it is impossible to fix a set date for the return to democracy, and it is better for the country to be conscious that the country is going to return to the state of law, and will become a democracy." Viola said "liberty and justice, the basic conditions which characterize a democracy, exist" save "some limitations of political and union activities."

Harguindeguy on Election

PY170107 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Presidential elections will not be held in 1984 because the next chief executive "will be picked by the military junta," General (ret) Albano Harguindeguy, a presidential adviser and former interior minister, said yesterday. Stressing that his statements were on a "personal basis," Harguindeguy said elections could eventually be held in a "progressive way."

ARGENTINA, PERU REPORTEDLY RESUME RELATIONS

PY171359 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] According to Juan Carlos Duran Saucedo, minister secretary general of the Presidency, the Argentine and Peruvian Governments have resumed diplomatic relations with Bolivia. Duran made this announcement after yesterday's Cabinet meeting which ended at 2130.

On that occasion he explained that Argentine President Roberto Viola telephoned Gen Celso Torrelio Villa and expressed his government's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

[Begin Duran recording] I can tell you that there has been a direct telephone call from Argentine President Roberto Viola to our president indicating that relations between the two countries have returned to normal. I am sure that the contents of this telephone conversation will be released to you at any moment now. [end recording]

As to Peru's decision to reestablish diplomatic ties, the minister secretary general of the Presidency stated:

[Begin Duran recording] At the same time, our ambassador in Peru, Escobari Cusicanqui, has also telephoned to report that relations with that country have returned to normal. [end recording]

Duran concluded by stating that the foreign minister will release further details in the coming hours.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS ANTIDRUG-TRAFFICKING CRUSADE

PY170250 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Minister Secretary of Information Jaime Humerez Seleme has asserted that the government will take all due legal actions against any person who has been involved in drug trafficking, without any kind of considerations whatever. The decision was made during the Cabinet meeting held at Government Palace, after Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero gave a detailed report on the basic problems related to the image of the country abroad.

Humerez Seleme announced that a national crusade had been ordered to fight the illegal drug trafficking in the country with the participation not only of the specific law enforcement organizations and the courts, but of all the people. The information minister said that persons involved in drug trafficking will be punished with all the force of the law.

The government spokesman spoke with newsmen shortly after the Cabinet meeting which was presided over by Gen Celso Torrelio Villa. He said that a big information meeting had been ordered regarding the repression of drug trafficking.

Humerez stressed that it is the government's intention to effectively show its firm determination to eradicate and combat this evil which affects the image of the country.

NATIONAL BISHOPS CONFERENCE ISSUES DOCUMENT

PY171252 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 4

[Document entitled: "Reflections on the Current Political Juncture" released on 28 August by the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB]]

[Text] 1. Currently the changing Brazilian society is revealing certain challenges of a political, economic and social nature. The social and regional imbalances are a particularly sorrowfull reality in a nation that has aspirations and resources that could allow for a more just society. This situation cannot last indefinitely, because it is a scandal for the conscience and a constant threat to internal peace. This is not a casual circumstance, it is the fruit of a deliberate option favoring a certain model of development. Today, the guarantee of a greater political flexibility gives margin for the hope that there will also be a change in the economic options and the high social price of our development. It is from this angle that the permanent council of the CNBB considers that it is its pastoral duty to say a few words and to invite everyone to make Christian reflections regarding the political juncture.

The Church's Mission

2. The church's mission is to preach the Gospel and its nature is eminently pastoral. Moreover, this mission in no way induces it to forget the country's social and political problems within the framework of the fact that these problems always have an important ethical scope. This scope is currently increasing within the present stage of the political opening process.

3. Regarding the ethical values that are currently in play, the pastoral responsibility of the church is especially concerned about the values of freedom, justice, truth and honesty and fundamentally the value of participation; because without it even the most generous intentions would never be achieved and they would continue to be just more rhetorical declarations or demagogic contrivances.

4. The political opening and the implementation and consolidation of new democratic institutions is being carried out today in Brazil under very special political conditions and difficult social and economic conditions. This process of democratization profoundly and directly interests the church. In fact, democracy as a legitimate form of political organization of society is one of the indispensable prerequisites for freedom and human dignity which are defended by Christian ethics.

5. The church does not have political-partisan ambitions or intentions. The church knows that today its words have great repercussion among the people only because of the essentially religious nature of its mission. It does not harbor any intention of using the influence of its word for the political promotion of its leaders or for the defense of interests and privileges. For this reason, the church does not accept the political-partisan militance of members of the clergy or religious orders.

6. The church is not the interpreter of partisan aspirations nor is it a mediator of political factions. This does not mean however that the church is apolitical. The church knows that any apolitical allegation represents in practice a political attitude of tacit acquiescence to some form of political power whatever it might be.

7. Therefore, the church does not accept the opinion of those who intend to reduce its mission to the formulation of nontemporal principles. On the contrary, the church accompanies man in concrete situations of his individual and social life in order to formally interpret the demands of the kingdom of God in particular situations, at any particular moment and place.

The church teaches that following Christ calls for attitudes of conversion, opening, dialogue, changes in behavior of persons or groups who profess to being Christians but tolerate sinful and unjust situations which are incompatible with a Christian conscience.

8. The church thus actively participates in the current Brazilian situation as a nonpartisan forum defending the ethical requirements of the Brazilian nation, trying to encourage all those who in some way accept the Gospel and Christianity and men of good will to follow with honesty and without dismay the path leading to full restoration of democracy.

9. The church responsibility consists in drawing attention to the values which are at stake, to the ethical dimension of political decisions, to the future of men--millions of real individuals--which is up for decision. Citizens, groups, political parties--both in government and in the opposition--must cast their eyes over horizons broader than those of immediate interests. Otherwise, the most clever formulas, the most complex definitions will insure neither peace, nor true political order, nor fulfillment of the aspirations of all citizens.

Socioeconomic Difficulties

10. The political decisions which are expected by everyone and the changes they will bring about may influence the future of the nation for many years to come. So everybody wants to make the right decisions. Everybody is aware that the decisions to be made might heavily influence the choice of society Brazil will offer to the coming generations. Decisions made now can reinforce a given socioeconomic model or can shape the country into a new model. They can broaden or narrow the space of political freedoms, consolidate a situation favoring privileged minorities or permit the implementation of a new order to promote the general well-being.

11. The Brazilian redemocratization is in fact confronting, on one hand, the resistance of minorities reluctant to lose their arbitrary power; and on the other hand, the allegation that the full restoration of democratic freedoms may hinder the austere management of country's difficult socioeconomic situation.

12. History certainly records examples of senseless forms of exercising freedoms, of demagogic propositions which swayed popular majorities to options ruinous for society. But history also records the irresponsibility inherent in all forms of despotism and the almost inevitable corruption of all forms of government which are not submitted to control by the governed.

13. It is true that in recent years external factors had a decisive influence in the worsening of our socioeconomic situation, but it is also true that during the same years authoritarian options led the country to adopt economic policies for which the people are paying today a high social cost.

14. An orientation of the economy toward priorities favoring the high-income classes has been stressed in recent years, including sophisticated forms of corruption and bribery in direct opposition to the people's interests. A model concentrating incomes and stimulating a sophisticated consumerism in contrast to the basic needs of the population brought us to a situation in which our country has one of the highest income gaps between the highest and lowest income groups. Pope John Paul II seemed to have alluded to that situation when, at the Vidigal slum, he said: "Do all you can to close, at least gradually, the gap separating the small number of excessively rich and the large number of the extremely poor who live wretchedly in slums. Do all you can to close, not to widen, that gap; so as to move toward social equality."

[Notation as published; no explanation given]

Political Commitment

15. The democratic regime permits various alternatives for regulating the system of popular representation and the electoral process among which the political parties may express their preference. However, such alternatives will only be legitimate to the extent that they make possible the effective political participation of the people, the free expression of individuals and of society's middle-level organizations, and the equality of voting among all citizens.

16. All the manipulations tending to favor minorities and to artfully impose restrictions to distort the genuine will of the people are antidemocratic and, as such, unacceptable. That genuine will is affected by all ostensive or veiled pressures which restrict the right of people to freely affiliate with a political party and to vote with the certainty that the result of elections will be respected. Such pressures, retaliations, slandering, vote purchase, palliative improvements granted for electoral purposes, persecutions and threats of dismissal would affect the legitimacy of the elections and are ethically inadmissible.

17. The Government of Brazil has committed itself to fully restore democracy. Facing resistance by a reduced but powerful group of extremists, its authority to persist in the task of redemocratization of the country is reinforced by the consent of the Brazilian people. This authority must reserve for itself the monopoly of control over the force of the state, not tolerate violent actions by particular groups acting on their own to defend their particular options and political interests, placing them above the destiny of the nation.

18. The church does not favor any political party in particular. It is deeply committed to the establishment and consolidation of democracy and, therefore, the church will denounce any electoral rule which may distort the authenticity of popular representation regardless of who the beneficiary of such rule might be. With this spirit, the CNBB Permanent Council pledges its support for the efforts of all dioceses and CNBB regional organizations to politically sensitize the people and to assist them to reflect as Christians on their political commitment. With this attitude the church does not endorse any partisan option, but only tries to contribute to an ever greater popular participation in the conduct of the political process as an indispensable condition for the realization of the common good.

Political Democracy and Social Democracy

19. In countries like Brazil which are characterized by unacceptable forms of social injustice, democracy--which today commands a national consensus--does not consist simply in the preservation of political liberties. It also consists in a process of integration of large masses into opportunities for higher education and training, into better standards of living, and into full participation in public decisionmaking. Political democracy is a prerequisite for social democracy. Therefore, more important than the technicality of solutions and reform is the creation of a moral environment and the country's overall perspectives to guide the options.

20. The social development of Brazil constitutes both an ethical and political imperative. We cannot continue to anesthetize our ethical sensitivity with the pretext that development--even widening social disparities--will end up bringing about social development. We know today that this is not true. Social development must be sought by itself, as a specific objective to be attained within certain conditions; and economic development should be keyed to that objective.

21. Behind this current political juncture and as the backdrop for our generation, lie the hopes of the poor masses of our country. For years, decades and generations, the poor have been waiting for their turn to participate.

Whenever the nation is in a crisis, the poor must bear the greater share of sacrifices. At the bottom of today's political problem lies the expectation of the poor masses out of the mainstream of society, lies the question as to whether the reforms announced will give the poor the opportunity to have a voice and to fulfill their just aspirations.

The poor masses know that the fulfillment of their aspirations does not depend as much on the lack of resources as on the lack of a political decision to liberate them from a state of dependency and to make them capable of resisting the enticements for purely electoral purposes.

22. No reform will be able to consolidate stable forms of democracy unless it takes into consideration the need to make room for the employees; the unemployed; the squatters expelled from the land and acused as subversives; the Indians; the malnourished; the illiterate masses; the people without health services, decent housing and steady employment; so that they be finally recognized as citizens entitled to all their rights. We also want to make the public aware of the extremely serious problem of the massive dismissal of workers, who have to pay the cost of recession for which they are not to blame. We want to assure the long-suffering classes of our country that we wish to stand by them and give them our support to endure their problems and seek just solutions to them. At the same time we are aware of the significance of solidarity and organized fraternal support at these difficult times. Any new political orientation which represents an effective contribution for the needy to solve their problems will be welcomed. Any orientation and reform which once again may postpone the urgent changes which have been demanded for so many years now will be useless, will only cause disappointment, will lead to situations similar to those of the past and will tend to bring authoritarian solutions--of a rightist or leftist tendency--leading to ever-increasing problems which will be difficult to solve.

23. Free elections are not all that is necessary for the establishment and maintenance of democracy. It is necessary to create the conditions for the people to get organized, either by the access to political leadership; by being able to express their desires freely; by the creation of communitarian organizations, such as neighborhood associations; or by resorting to plebiscites for the people to be able to voice their will. This is the only way in which the people will be able to give their support to those persons they elect and demand them to fulfill the commitments undertaken. Only people organized in varied spontaneous and free manners will be capable of being subject to a rational and peaceful development process; they will be able to meet openly and discuss their future in a rational manner only if they are organized. On the contrary, a disorganized and unsatisfied mass runs the risk of irrational and violent reactions, induced by an adventurer. Therefore, supporting the organization of the people and trusting in them are decisive factors for preserving rationality in the peaceful undertaking of changes which are necessary.

24. The ethical and poltical imperative of our progress for a social democracy has two aspects. The aspect regarding the ends imposes a structural transformation that will promote a true recovery of the social development that must be adopted as a national objective that has the highest priority. The aspect regarding the ways and means imposes the prerequisite of reasonableness, setting the viable goals and adopting the procedures that are efficient and practicable instead of those that are ideologically attractive. The success of the complex, but unpostponable, task depends on the appropriate definition of purposes and the moderation of the ways and means: Make our political and economic development compatible with our social development, making the former an instrument for the implementation of the latter.

An Appeal to the Nation

25. The Brazilian Church, through its competent organizations, has made itself clear on other occasions regarding the serious problems that were causing Christian consciences anguish.

It released a communication to the people of God in October 1976, in which it denounced the suffering caused by an uncontrolled repression; it talked about the Christian demands of a political nature in February 1977, demands that are trying to be met today with the political opening process; it made suggestions for a social policy in September 1979; and in February 1980 it warned about the serious problems regarding the possession and use of rural land in the document called "The Church and Land Problems." Today, within the context of the political opening, it makes itself clear again, making an appeal in the sense that it has taken advantage of the opportunity to give that opening the necessary scope to attend the nation's great aspirations.

26. In times of change, such as the upcoming elections, when the balance of social and political forces is susceptible to brusque transformations, two correlated temptations emerge. On one hand, certain people and groups who felt that they were frustrated or left out of the corridors of power can believe that they are in a favorable position to obtain advantages or private interests. On the other hand, people and groups that are more closely linked to the corridors of power are afraid of losing certain advantages to which they have become accustomed, to such an extent that they do not perceive them as privileges, but more or less as rights. Thus, private interests become more acute. This is the time when everyone must stop observing what they can gain or lose in order to consider his true interests and those of others for the good of the nation as a whole.

27. The implementation of openings for freedom for a frank and loyal dialogue free of prejudice is the best way to join efforts; it is better than the confrontation that divides the nation into those factions that decide to impose their own interests within an ever increasing tension that has uncontrollable effects due to the risk of radicalization.

28. Radicalization exacerbates itself with a presumption of perversity that blocks dialogue. He who assumes perversity in fact reduces himself to an ideological vision of the situation in which each confrontation leads to identifying, even unconsciously, his own interests with those of the nation. It is not ethical to presume a priori that that mechanism for implementing ideology is intentional or perverse. At this time there is the need to calm the spirit and the protagonist, to deactivate any intention of retaliation with an attitude of humbleness and the necessary conversion of all, including the church.

29. Overcoming the risks that threaten the current juncture depends on immediate and viable decisions that must be urgently made. In the political field, the definite guarantee that the will of the people will be accepted in the elections; in the ethical field, a pact of nonrevenge that will not exclude the reparation of prescribed rights; and in the social field, the solution to the unemployment problem, the containment of the rural exodus, the overcoming of the eminent collapse of the social security system that is threatening the outcome of the welfare itself and of the only savings that the working class has. All these problems can be considered factors of a serious lack of stability, capable of compromising the redemocratization process that Brazil is awaiting and merits.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER CHISSANO INTERVIEWED

PY160330 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Sep 81 p 9

[Undated interview granted by Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano in Rio de Janiero by Regina Zappa]

[Excerpt] [Question] How does the Mozambique Government view the recent South African invasion of Angola?

[Answer] The invasion of Angola is not new. It began before the independence of Angola, but it is not in opposition to the aid that Angola grants to SWAPO. This aggression is against the independence of nations.

The forces that today attack Angola are the same ones that supported Portuguese colonalism. We have experienced this type of aggression against Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe before. The difference is that Mozambique has been experiencing a constant aggression. We believe that the main objective of the South African invasion of Angola is the establishment of a buffer state in Angola territory, although the forces used could be called UNITA.

[Question] Do measures against South Africa cause any harm to the Mozambique economy?

[Answer] Measures against South Africa will be a significant weapon in the struggle for liberation of the Namibian and South African people, a struggle which we support. However, measures against South Africa must be enforced by all countries that maintain diplomatic relations with the Pretoria government and particularly by those countries whose diplomatic relations are essential for the development and survival of the South African Government. Even if the United States, the UK, the FRG, and Japan were the only countries enforcing these measures, the South African Government would be affected; however, Mozambique may enforce as many measures as it pleases against South Africa but it will not significantly affect that government; it will continue to exist. Moreover, these measures will have a negative effect on Mozambique since South Africa will continue to have the support of other countries. It is said that those measures against South Africa have a negative effect on those countries that are economically dependent on the Pretoria government. But we do not place our commercial relations with South Africa above the freedom of the South African and Namibian peoples or our own freedom, for that matter. We would have liked to establish better diplomatic relations with a free South Africa. For us, this is a necessary sacrifice that will be useful in the long run. We have already made many sacrifices.

[Question] Is Mozambique capable of rendering the military aid that Angola has requested of the members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) during its recent meeting in Nigeria?

[Answer] If Angola requests aid, we will grant it to the best of our capacity. However, this appeal was not made especially to African nations, but to all those that want to help Angola.

[Question] There is a lot of talk in Brazil about the exploitation of coal in Mozambique to be exported to Brazil later. Is this project feasible?

[Answer] There are many possibilities to be studied regarding the exploitation of coal mines. Those experts who will be exchanged between Brazil and Mozambique after this visit will sign the proper agreements and programs. This coal project is feasible. Mozambique has coal deposits and the potentials are well-known. But it is necessary to make studies, to carry out research and to discuss certain questions. We are willing to discuss them with Brazil and we will do so during this visit so that we can see what can actually be done in the future.

[Question] Will the Mozambique Government open an embassy in Brasilia after this visit?

[Answer] I do not believe this will be done immediately, but there is a possibility. Brazil is not the only country where Mozambique does not have an embassy. There are other important countries in which we have been unable to open one.

[Question] Recently upon interpreting a statement issued by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro--an interpretation which he immediately answered--the Brazilian press raised the theory of eventual Brazilian military aid to Angola. How would Mozambique view this eventual aid?

[Answer] I reassert that it is up to Angola to request the aid it wants of whom it wants. Mozambique has already issued an appeal at the UN to all countries to answer the Angolan request. This appeal applies to Brazil.

DEAD ALLEGED TERRORIST WAS FORMER CUBAN BODYGUARD

PY161813 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Summary] Security service sources have reported that the dead man who was found in front of a church in Pudahuel was (Juan Manuel Lara Munoz), a bodyguard of the former Cuban ambassador during the Popular Unity government. He had also cooperated closely with (Hernan Aguilo), leader of the outlawed MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left].

A note had been left next to the body saying that (Lara Munoz) had been wounded in a subversive clash. It has also been reported that (Juan Lara) had traveled to Cuba and that he later returned clandestinely to Chile with the purpose of heading a terrorist cell.

PREMIUM PAYMENT ON COPPER SALES TO BE REQUESTED

PY161840 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Starting next year, CODELCO [Copper Corporation] will adopt new trading conditions for its electrolytic copper sales to Europe and Japan. A premium or additional payment over the market price will be requested, given Chilean copper's good quality.

CODELCO has already sent a memo to its representatives abroad. The company's spokesmen have said that the measure (?has been considered) in view of the product's high quality and the reliability of shipment and delivery.

In the case where the average price of copper on the London metals exchange is used, the premium payment will amount to 5 pounds sterling per ton, although some changes will be included according to the conditions of sale.

BRIEFS

COPPER SALES--The Chilean commission in charge of copper trade has reported that sales of copper and byproducts between January and July of this year have yielded 1,138,000 which is 18 percent less than the amount for the same period in 1980. According to the commission, this is due to a decrease in copper prices and to smaller copper shipments. The average price between January and August was $80.57 per pound, which is almost 23 cents less than the 1980 price. A variation of 1 cent per pound in the yearly average price causes a currency inflow variation of about $23 million. The commission has reported that the high interest rates imposed by the international market are the main reason for low copper prices. Exports in the first 7 months of this year reached 560,000 tons, which is 2.2 percent less than the exports in the same period of 1980. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 81 PY]

HUGE COPPER DEPOSIT--Santiago, Chile, 25 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Two U.S. companies today announced the discovery of a huge copper deposit in northern Chile. The deposit holds reserves estimated at 200 million tons of copper. The Utah Mining Co. of Chile and Getty Mining (Chile) Inc. issued a communique stating that the deposit is located 1,200 km north of Santiago and approximately 180 km southeast of Antofagasta. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2307 GMT 25 Aug 81 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Rodolfo Arizala, Philippine charge d'affaires in Santiago, has presented his credentials to Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Fernando Arancibia, as Manila's official representative in Chile. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Sep 81 p C 3 PY]--Cho Kwang-che, the New ROK ambassador to Chile, today presented his credentials to Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 81 PY]

HIGH-RANKING FMLN LEADER DETAINED BY AUTHORITIES

PA162319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1847 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas [Farabundo Marti Liberation Front], 16 Sep (EFE)--Manuel Salvador Gomez Simonino, a high-ranking FMLN leader in El Salvador, has been detained in Venezuela.

The newspaper PUEBLO reports today that members of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services (Venezuelan secret police) detained Gomez at the airport in San Antonio de Tachira, a city near the border with Colombia. Gomez was then taken to Caracas under the custody of Inspector Clemente Eduardo Rojas of the Judicial Technical Police.

According to the newspaper, Gomez was carrying a false Venezuelan passport issued under the name of Angel de Alta Aguirre.

Gomez was also carrying credentials identifying him as special commissioner of the Armed Forces of Cooperation, the Venezuelan national guard, and a certain amount of money.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF RESIDUAL OIL CONFIRMED

PA160418 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1028 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Caracas, 15 Sep (EFE)--The increase in the price of residual fuel was confirmed yesterday by Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, who pointed out that the increase from 15 to 50 cents per barrel is very important in "the depressing panorama of the world oil market."

The new prices, effective today, set crude with 1 percent surphur at $28 per barrel; with 1.5 percent sulphur at $26.60 per barrel; and with from 2 to 2.8 percent sulphur at between $25 and $24.35 per barrel.

The total Venezuelan oil export was an avarage of 1,806,000 barrels per day during the first 6 months of 1981. Of this amount, 403,147 were barrels of refined products.

BELIZE

HEALTH MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON INDEPENDENCE GOALS

PA180050 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Interview with Belizean Health Minister Assad Shoman by special unnamed station correspondent in Belmopan, Belize; no date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What will be the main problems and objectives of the Belizean Government on the date of its independence?

[Answer] Unfortunately we have always had to face the international political problem concerning the claim of the Guatemalan Government. We will start our independence with this problem which we have to face. In this respect we have always said and maintain that we are willing to renew negotiations with Guatemala and Great Britain. We are prepared to do everything possible to show the Guatemalan Government that we wish to live in peace with that country.

Since that problem is still pending, we have asked the British Government, and it has agreed, to keep the British troops in Belize as long as may be required after independence.

As a poor, undeveloped country we have great economic problems. For example, our greatest income at present comes from sugar production and we largely depend on it, although we have other, smaller sources of income, such as rice and citrus fruits exports and fishing. We have, however, much to do to develop our economy and we are going to need the help and support of our sister nations.

[Question] After achieving its independence, what plans does Belize have concerning its effective entry into the United Nations and the OAS?

[Answer] We have received unconditional and solid support from the United Nations in our struggle for independence and we know there is much sympathy among the member nations toward Belize. We believe we should try to enter the organization as soon as possible. In this respect, several countries of the area are working with us in efforts to achieve that purpose. Besides, Belize has a very special status in the Nonaligned Movement and we hope to join it very soon.

Later this month, there will be a commonwealth of nations meeting in Australia. It is possible the prime minister will attend and there are good possibilities for Belize to be admitted as a member.

The biggest problem to us, naturally, is our entry to the OAS as there is a clause in its constitution that could prevent us from joining it should the Guatemalan Government oppose it. We hope, however, that with the help of our friends in the area and with a friendly attitude toward Guatemala, that problem may be solved reasonably soon.

[Question] How are relations between Belize and Panama and how do you feel the Panamanian Government can contribute to the development of your country?

[Answer] We have already received specific assurances from the Panamanian Government and the National Guard that the policy of General Torrijos toward Belize continues unchanged; that the bonds between Belize and Panama will continue to be strengthened. We are certain that after the independence date, there will be more political and economic cooperation between Panama and Belize.

[Question] What are the main aspects on which the Belizean foreign policy will be based after its independence?

[Answer] I believe the main basis will be nonalignment. We are going to establish friendly relations with all nations of the area, a democratic domestic policy, a mixed economy and an internal development program in which the majorities can participate under a system of social justice.

[Question] What is your message to the international community at this time when your country is achieving its desired independence?

[Answer] Belize desires to live in peace and to be able to contribute within our capabilities being such a small country, to world peace and the ideals of cooperation among nations and in the struggle of the Third World nations for a better world economy and a more just international order.

[Question] Is there anything else you wish to say in this interview for the Panamanian national radio system?

[Answer] Only to reiterate the great affection of the Belizean people and government for the Panamanian people and government, and to again express our gratitude for Panama's great support and assistance in our struggle for true independence.

COSTA RICA

VICE PRESIDENT ALFARO LEAVES FOR VENEZUELA

PA171724 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Costa Rican Second Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro Rodriguez left at noon yesterday for Venezuela to discuss topics of common interest to the two countries. According to reports, Alfaro Rodriguez, who is also in charge of the economic affairs of the government, will meet with his Venezuelan counterpart in Caracas and with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

No details were given on the specific topics which Vice President Alfaro is to discuss during his stay in the neighboring country to the south.

PRESIDENT CARAZO TO VISIT TAIWAN 5 OCTOBER

PA121901 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Yesterday the Costa Rican National Assembly plenum approved a request by the president to begin his visit to Taiwan, on the occasion of its 70th independence anniversary, a day prior to its scheduled date.

The deputies said yesterday that the president also wants to go to Japan to talk with that country's leaders, but that to do so he must submit another request for permission to the legislative assembly.

The president's visit is scheduled to begin on 5 October, with his return date also moved forward a day in view of the new departure date.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER TO FAR EAST--The deputy foreign minister of Costa Rica, Mario Fernandez, will leave next week for an official visit to Korea and Japan. He will participate in a series of lectures on trade and foreign policy. Fernandez Silva will represent Second Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro, who cannot travel for special reasons, a Foreign Ministry official said. In Japan, Fernandez Silva will lecture on the Costa Rican economic, social and political situation. [Text] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 81 PA]

EL SALVADOR

FMLN, FDR TO ATTEND BELIZEAN INDEPENDENCE EVENTS

PA171756 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Sep 81

[FMLN Press and Propaganda Committee bulletin]

[Text] The FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] will participate in the independence activities of the people of Belize and in the UN General Assembly. Companeros Fabio Castillo (Figueroa) and Hector Silva will participate in the Belize independence activities on 21 September as representatives of the FMLN and FDR.

Companero Mario Aguinada Capranza, member of the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the FMLN and FDR, also announced that Companeros Guillermo Manuel Ungo, FDR president; (?and) Hector Oqueli Colindres are attending the UN General Assembly (?that opened) on 16 September. Companero Mario Aguinada Carranza explained their objectives: to defend the true situation of El Salvador, publicize the purposes of the struggle and get the UN General Assembly to adopt resolutions that favor the struggle for the defense of our people's human rights. A report will be released at this assembly by an ad hoc committee created by the UN to investigate violations of human rights in El Salvador. The committee is headed by Spanish jurist [name indistinct].

Companero Aguinada Carranza said: We are working on obtaining various forms of recognition from different countries and continents to adhere to the French-Mexican declaration. We have a good chance to increase this recognition, which is the contrary of what is happening to the much-repudiated Christian Democratic-military junta, which has already depleted all of its recourses. (?Without signing) the text of the French-Mexican declaration, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador and Brazil have recognized our justice and our right to participate in the solution of the conflict and our people's self-determination.

In conclusion, Companero Aguinada Carranza added that the French-Mexican declaration for our people, a recognition of their struggle and [word indistinct] in a gesture of support and solidarity so that their torment will soon end. Nevertheless, he added, in the long run, it means that the junta will be more isolated and that the junta is becoming weaker, which diminishes its chances for victory which (?would end) our people's Calvary.

PRESIDENT DUARTE INTERVIEWED ON PANAMA VISIT

PA180307 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1718 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran civilian-military junta, has been making his first official visit to Panama during the past few hours. The Salvadoran leader arrived yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. During the first hours of his stay in this country, he met with President Aristides Royo and with several other high-ranking Panamanian political figures.

This morning, Duarte granted us the following interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Duarte, we would like to learn the reasons for your present visit to Panama. Also, who have you met with here in our country?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to greet the Panamanian people. I came to Panama to meet with President Royo, to discuss regional and Salvadoran problems a bit. I want to deliver directly to him the message I read to the Salvadoran people on 15 September at the National Stadium, where a huge crowd gathered to show their attitude, their position regarding our country's political solution. I have come, therefore, to meet with President Royo and explain these things to him.

Our position is that the country is seeking a political solution to the problem. We do not think violence, death and blood are the right method. We think that is bad. We think the Salvadoran people reject this violence as a solution, regardless of its origin. Be it from the extreme right or the extreme left, all death is wrong. We must seek a solution that entails social coexistence among all sectors so that Salvadorans can thus confront our fatherland's vital problem. We are 5 million Salvadorans living in a very small area of land. We need to work tenaciously in order to achieve a better destiny.

[Question] Mr Duarte, could this visit be interpreted as a formula to reduce the international pressure created by the French-Mexican recognition of the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] as a subject of international law?

[Answer] I think it is the opposite. The Franco-Mexican declaration constituted a broadside, which most Latin American peoples rejected. The result has been a wave of support for the thesis of nonintervention. We are currently travelling to all countries and next Saturday I am leaving on a tour of the United States. We have already sent missions to Europe and to South America, but this is our first official visit to a Central American country to deliver our message. The French-Mexican broadside has enabled the peoples to define their position and has enabled El Salvador to propose a political solution or formula. This is the formula we are presenting not only to our people, but to all peoples in Latin America and the rest of the world.

[Question] Mr Duarte, what is the purpose of your visit to Washington, to obtain food or to obtain weapons?

[Answer] Neither. The purpose of my visit to Washington is the same as that of my visit to Panama: to deliver a message; just as right now I am addressing the Panamanian people to tell them we must seek a formula for peace and tranquillity in El Salvador and that this formula can be achieved only if we have the understanding of the rest of the world and if the world is not exposed to the distortion of ideas and to false information. We want Panamanians to know that many lies are spread throughout the world about El Salvador. We want them to give us the benefit of the doubt, to give us the chance to find a peaceful political solution. This is the same message I want to deliver to the United States and to other peoples.

[Question] Nonetheless, Mr Duarte, although your position of delivering a message is true, a minister in your government team, your defense minister, yesterday told the international press in San Salvador that one of the basic purposes of your visit to Washington is to negotiate a new loan to buy weapons, more specifically, 20 millions in weapons.

[Answer] We delivered a list of army needs to the U.S. Government some time ago, several months ago. This is separate, however, from the political trip I am going to make. Basically, my trip is of a political nature. Its purpose is not to obtain either military or economic aid. Undoubtedly I will discuss the topics of political [as heard] and economic aid, but that is not the objective, the objective is eminently political and it is in this connection that I will deliver this message. I am going to visit President Reagan to talk to him and discuss with him the various regional problems. I will talk to the U.S. people. My visit will be basically aimed at the social communications media in order to deliver my message directly, so Americans can hear of the Salvadoran people's feelings directly from our government.

[Question] Mr Duarte, on 15 September, when the Central American independence was being commemorated, you asked all opposition and progovernment groups to participate in a political dialogue. Where could this dialogue be held, in El Salvador or abroad?

[Answer] We are proposing an interparty dialogue. This means that all of the country's political, social and union forces must define their objectives. We are proposing a democratic objective because we believe in social coexistnece. We believe in the participation of all sectors.

What we are proposing is a definition. Do they want social coexistence? Do they want democracy? Do they want freedom? Do they want to fight for justice? Then let all sectors unite as social and political forces so we can all sit down together to discuss the way to achieve such a democratic process. This is what we have proposed; this was basically the concept included in my declaration. This is why we are proposing that this dialogue, this interparty discussion, be held in El Salvador, with Salvadorans, for Salvadorans. There is something very important: The entire Marxist scheme is based on the desire to internationalize the problem. We believe the solution calls for a weakening of that process of internationalization. To the extent that the problem is internationalized, the situation in other countries will be complicated, because what these sectors want is to achieve hegemony over the area. Take Cuba, which is trying to exercise hegemony over the entire Central American area--and this does not exclude Panama. They want to exercise hegemony over the area. So we believe the solution calls for a nationalization of our problem and for a search for a national solution rather than an internationalization of the problem.

[Question] Mr Duarte, would these political groups, say the FDR for instance, be safe in traveling to El Salvador and would they be able to participate in the political discussions without any reprisals?

[Answer] The message makes a special appeal to the FDR, telling them, look, if you define your position, if you abandon that armed and violent solution and decide to participate like a democratic sector, then the doors are open so you can come to our country to negotiate, but on the basis of your definition. The important thing is for them to define their position, because until they do, they will be thinking about war, they will be thinking about violence, they will be thinking about terrorism and will not think about a peaceful solution. This is why it is important for them to define their position. If they define their position, it is only logical that we should also help by opening the doors, by helping achieve an interparty dialogue where all the country's political forces will be represented in the search for a democratic solution.

[Question] Mr Duarte, would the military sector be excluded in this case?

[Answer] Which military sector? Not the armed forces, for the armed forces are part of the government. They constitute a fundamental sector within the government, represented by the political-military forces currently in the high command, which is responsible for the government's decisions.

[Question] Mr Duarte, there are, nonetheless, specific sectors within the military group which have been defined as obstacles to a dialogue. More specificially, I mean the defense minister and several representatives of paramilitary groups who, although not publicly identified, have nonetheless been pointed out. Could they at least be removed in order to achieve a dialogue? Could new figures be proposed?

[Answer] I think that perhaps you are referring to one of the most denigrating conditions for any armed institution--that of eliminating some of its elements. I think we must understand that the Salvadoran Armed Forces have defined their position as an institution. They can't become either personalized or sectorized. We can't deny that certain sectors outside the armed institution have generated violence in the country, just as the extreme left has. These sectors must also define their position if they want to participate; they must abandon violence. In this regard, we have also appealed to the ultrarightist sectors for them to abandon violence and seek a scheme of coexistence in order to achieve a peaceful, democratic and political solution for our country.

[Question] You have said, Mr Duarte, that institutions, in this case the military, should not become personalized. Would you be willing to propose this dialogue to Colonel [Adolfo] Majano or to ask him to participate in it? Would you be willing to propose him as as a new political figure?

[Answer] I do not think he can be a new political-military figure since he has already performed politically in our country. He has, however, every right to participate. If he wants to organize a political party, he can do so. There would be no objection to that. The doors are open to everyone, Majano included. All of the country's sectors interested in a democratic solution can participate.

[Question] Although you seek a dialogue to solve the crisis in El Salvador, don't you think it is too hasty to subject yourselves almost immediately to an election parallel to the dialogue, when the electoral population has not even been defined?

[Answer] No, I don't think the question is right. The electoral population has already been defined. The electoral registry was prepared a long time ago, so we do know exactly who can participate in the election and how. I think you are asking a political question: Whether or not it is advisable to hold an election under the country's current condition. I think that part of the question is valid. I would say yes, it is advisable. I start from the fact that I am a democrat. I believe in democracy. I believe in the people's right to define their positions, to choose their own destiny. Nobody should take that right away from the people, regardless of the excuse for doing it. The people are the ones who must make the decisions. Regardless of how powerful, there should be no minorities using their power to keep the people from defining themselves. I think the democratic solution calls for a definition by the people. That there can be various instruments to bring about such a definition is a different matter. However, we have chosen the instrument known as the Western, democratic, republican scheme. That is the electoral method in which weapons are exchanged for votes and where the votes enable a man to express his will and his feelings without risk so a national consensus can be achieved and that national consensus can define the destiny of the people. This is what we believe in; this is what we are doing; this is what the Salvadoran people want. Easy? No, of course it is not easy. We must fight so that the prevailing climate and conditions are the best and the most suitable. That is also true. That is, however, the scheme we are working on. I have faith because I believe in my people. I am confident that we will achieve these objectives.

[Question] Finally, Mr Duarte--for the foreign minister is already reminding us that we are running out of time--how long do you think the entire pacification process will take in El Salvador?

[Answer] I can't tell you how long because that would depend on the wills. If we achieve a scheme of wills among all sectors, the process would be quick. Why? Because we would all be in agreement about the need for a democratic search. However, if some sectors do not want this, if some sectors still think that the solution calls for violence, if there are alien forces--as is the case of Cuba and other countries seeking to promote violence--if there are other international factors--such as Libya, Russia and other sectors, which are helping the guerrillas by providing them with weapons and training--then the situation may be either shorter or longer, depending on the circumstances. I am confident. I am confident that once the situation has been defined and the people have made their decision, there will be an entire process of conscientiousness, even among the radical elements. They will become integrated, for they will realize that there are other methods of struggle than violence and death.

[Question] Finally--and please excuse me for abusing your patience and for taking up your time--if that faith is lost, if your confidence in this process were lost, would you withdraw from the government? Would you resign from the government, Mr Duarte?

[Answer] I think we must distinguish between two things. My attitude toward the government's position is one thing. I am not in the government because of personal ambitions. I can leave any time. I do not crave power. The loss of faith is another thing, however. I will never lose my faith. I have been fighting on behalf of the same goal for the past 20 years. Either from within the government or outside of it, I will continue to fight for that goal. I believe in the people; I believe in democracy and I think the Salvadoran people will have a better future. That is what I am fighting for.

[Question] Mr President, thank you very much for these statements.

[Answer] I would like to say good-bye. I would like to thank this station and President Royo's government for the opportunity it has given me to speak to its members. I would also like to thank the Panamanian people, who have listened to me today. Thank you very much. [end recording]

FDR REJECTS DUARTE'S CALL FOR TALKS ON ELECTIONS

PA180435 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Sep (AFP)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, FDR, today rejected an invitation by Jose Napoleon Duarte for a dialogue on the electoral process "as long as the existing conditions, which prevent a free election, are maintained."

FDR's spokesmen in Costa Rica, Mario Flores Macal and Luis Alfonso Posada, members of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, of a social democratic trend, told AFP "we are not rejecting the dialogue, but what Duarte is trying to do is to neutralize the proposal for a political solution suggested by France and Mexico."

"Duarte has not shown the least good intention to change the existing conditions prior to the elections," the spokesmen for the opposition said.

They added that "there is no guarantee that the freedom to vote will be respected as long as individual and public rights are suspended throughout the country." Further on they said that "if we ever showed up to hold a dialogue, we would be arrested and killed, which is what happened last November to Enrique Alvarez, FDR's primary leaders, and to other members of our political organization."

Flores Macal indicated that in the past 2 years some 35,000 persons have died in El Salvador, and he added that "to be in the opposition in my country is to sign one's death sentence."

Flores Macal added that "the Christian Democracy does not rule in El Salvador, and even Duarte has admitted that he does not have any control over the military," to support his argument that an election is not possible in El Salvador.

On the other hand, Posada said, "We want to have elections under legal conditions in which the people can freely express themselves, and that is impossible at this moment."

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES, CLASHES

FMLN: San Agustin Victory

PA171642 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Reports are arriving from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front on the defeat suffered by the army in San Agustin, (Tres Calles).

Our companeros have reported on the most recent failure of the Christian Democratic-military junta in Usulutan. Through the coordinated action of our soldiers, another defeat has been dealt on army troops (?in) La Union, where the Atlacatl Brigade was carrying out an operation of extermination against our position. Preliminary unconfirmed reports speak of about 100 casualties, including dead and wounded, in the enemy ranks.

In addition, proof has been obtained of U.S. advisers' assistance to the artillery units, which maintained intensive mortar and machinegun fire, and also the participation of genocidal aircraft against the civilian population.

In previous transmissions we reported the massacre carried out in (Tres Calles) against the children of that town. This massacre forced many children and women to flee. An undetermined number of these children and women perished by drowning when attempting to cross the swollen Lempa River.

On our side, we have reported six casualties: three heroic soldiers who fell in battle and three soldiers wounded. The revolutionary forces of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Forces] evicted the army troops. We are awaiting an official (?report) of the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front about these new and victorious actions of our companeros, who have once again defeated the enemy, as they have defeated them across the entire national territory.

In this manner, Radio Venceremos also defeated the fascist information encirclement with a new report.

Eight Bombings in Capital

PA180316 Paris AFP in English 0253 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Sep (AFP)--Two major fires raged in this Central American capital Thursday after eight bombs exploded within a 10-minute span during the evening rush hour. The fires broke out at a lumber yard and a warehouse in the southern part of the city, and damage was reported at banking offices and commercial premises in a shopping center.

The coordinated but widely separated blasts led to monstrous traffic jams. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

GUATEMALA

PROTESTS CONTINUE OVER BELIZEAN INDEPENDENCE

Letter to Security Council

PA172233 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The Guatemalan Government has given its permanent ambassador to the UN, Eduardo Castillo Arriola, full powers to file before the Security Council, the world's top organization, our country's protest in connection with the fact that if the United Kingdom does not abide by the points outlined in the points of understanding over the Belize conflict, it could create regional instability.

Directly from the United Nations, Ambassador Castillo Arriola was interviewed on this subject. He stated:

[Begin recording] With us at this international forum today, we have the Guatemalan ambassador, Mr Eduardo Castillo Arriola. We have him here in the studio because a letter was recently forwarded to the Security Council regarding the issue of Belize.

[Question] What was the reason for your letter, Mr Ambassador?

[Answer] Upon becoming independent in 1821, Guatemala should have taken possession of its entire territory, which not only included the present territory of Guatemala, but also the territory of Belize, since England only had a profitable concession for cutting lumber in a 5000-km area from the northern border with Mexico to the (Sigun) River. Through the pressure exerted by the United Kingdom, a limited concession was signed in 1859. It contained a territorial concession through economic compensation and the construction of a road. England never complied with it. This is why after 1860, my country began to discuss and claim the territory of Belize in view of the noncompliance of a covenant. There had been a failure to fulfill Guatemala's only reason for making the concession: the construction of a road.

We have had discussions--additionally, between the two countries--to maintain the continent's peace in this area. We agreed to direct negotiations in line with Article 83 of the charter, which forces parties in a controversy that might endanger peace to submit to any peaceful medium. My country, the Republic of Guatemala, is a small nation. It agreed to direct negotiations, which have really gone tremendously well for my country. We have always been open-minded in seeking a solution. This year, the president of the republic and the Guatemalan Government decided to solve the controversy once and for all and made a proposal. Agreement was reached on 16 points in the city of London. The United Kingdom agreed without any reservation--as well as Belize and Guatemala--on raising these 16 points to the status of a treaty before the independence of Belize, which would give Guatemala and Belize assurances and guarantees regarding their land borders; their maritime borders; a pact of nonaggression; and programs of cooperation and development to develop a fruitful, fraternal friendship between two peoples, such as Belize and Guatemala.

[Question] Mr Ambassador. What has happened to these bases of agreement, especially now that the independence of Belize is announced to take place soon ?

[Answer] We have considered--and the Guatemalan Government states--that it is indispensable that these 16 points be raised to [the status of] a treaty. If not, Guatemala would not agree on the independence of Belize. It would not recognize the state; it would not recognize the borders of this state and would totally close all relations with Belize, which would create an unstable area.

The Security Council has the obligation of asking the member states for a peaceful solution of controversies when these might create an unstable condition, threatening peace. The purpose of calling the Security Council's attention to this is for it to recommend, with all the authority it has, to the United Kingdom to sign the treaty before 21 September so that Guatemala may participate in the approval of independence for Belize, but within the conditions which the Government of Guatemala, the United Kingdom and Belize accepted on 11 March in London. Or on the contrary, they would be creating a zone of conflict.

[Question] Mr Ambassador: Is this what led your country to close down the consulate in Belize?

[Answer] Exactly. We believe that the controversy is between the United Kingdom and Guatemala.

[Question] Does much contact exist between Guatemala and Belize these days?

[Answer] Well, the parties exist. Naturally, a large part of the Belizean population is Guatemalan, of Guatemalan Mayan origin. Their family and commercial contacts, especially in the southern area, are made through Guatemala. Trading and relations of all types are carried out through Guatemala. Guatemala had programs of cooperation to help the people of Belize, its development, and as I said, to build [word indistinct] roads, free ports to promote trade between the two nations.

[Question] Lastly, Mr Ambassador Castillo Arriola. The Security Council already has the note that was sent, the letter. The next step is for the Council to meet and make some decision regarding this.

[Answer] We are not against either the people or the Government of Belize or this region which is located in Central America and is part of Central America. Our controversy is with the United Kingdom and we want the Security Council to exercise its full authority to force the great power to comply with its international responsibility. According to the International Court of Justice and international law, the parties in a controversy must act and negotiate in good faith. The United Kingdom has not done so. The Security Council must act to prevent the maintaining of an unstable zone that may disrupt peace. We have many times been the object and victim of intimidation by British forces, and we do not want British forces to be stationed in Belize because this would mean that Belize would continue to be a British pseudocolony.

Minister's Resignation Urged

PA172146 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1728 GMT 17 Sep 81

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 17 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Two presidential candidates today publicly called for the resignation of Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, whom they consider responsible for the loss of the territory of Belize, which will obtain independence on Monday.

Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, presidential candidate of the Nationalist Renovator Party (PNR), called for the resignation of the Guatemalan foreign minister, saying that he is responsible for the negative results obtained from the handling of the Belize problem.

Mario Sandoval Alarcon, anticommunist leader of the opposition, also accused Castillo Valdez of a "lack of courage, incompetence and of having carried out negotiations regarding the territory of Belize without the people's knowledge."

The two candidates, one centrist and the other rightist, also blamed the loss of Belize to former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Jorge Skinner Klee, who continues to cooperate with and advise Castillo Valdez.

"The Guatemalan foreign ministers in charge of the Belize problem in recent years have sided with the British, always keeping everything secret, without telling the people what was happening and what was being done," Sandoval said.

Only a few weeks ago, Castillo Valdez was harshly criticized by opposition political sectors when he accepted an invitation to the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, despite the fact that Great Britain had already decided to unilaterally grant independence to Belize.

At the time, the politicians pointed out to the Guatemalan foreign minister the position taken by King Juan Carlos of Spain, who did not attend the wedding because of the slur implied by the bride and groom's decision to make a stopover during their honeymoon in Gibraltar (in southern Spain), which Spain has claimed from the British, just as Guatemala has claimed Belize.

PRESIDENT TO MEET WITH DUARTE OVER WEEKEND

PA180247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0127 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The presidents of El Salvador and Guatemala, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Romeo Lucas Garcia, will meet over the weekend in Guatemala City. The announcement was made here today by Alejandro Gomez Vides, deputy foreign affairs secretary, who paid a quick visit to Guatemala.

After meeting with Guatemalan Government officials, Gomez Videz told journalists here that the Salvadoran president is coming to present the true Salvadoran situation.

MENNONITE MISSIONARY MURDERED IN CHIMALTENANGO

PA171729 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Sep (AFP)--John David Troyer, a U.S. Mennonite missionary, was murdered on a farm in Chimaltenango Department in western Guatemala.

Neighbors found the missionary's body on Las Palmas Farm near Tecpan, near a motorcycle and car which had been completely destroyed by fire, according to the newspaper EL GRAFICO.

The paper says that some people who were with the missionary were apparently kidnapped by the murderers. The missionary had been serving as adviser to the Guatemalan farm cooperatives. The murderers have not been identified.

Troyer is the second U.S. clergyman murdered in Guatemala in the past few months. Recently, Catholic Priest Stanley Rotter was shot to death in the parish residence in Santiago Atitlan, also in western Guatemala.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA ELIMINATES FIR; TO ANNOUNCE MORE CHANGES

PA180246 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Communique issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction hereby announces that according to its purposes and in order to simplify the government apparatus to make state functions flow more smoothly, it has decided to eliminate the International Reconstruction Fund [FIR] as an entity with ministerial rank.

[Words indistinct] the gathering of resources that contribute to the financing of the tasks for national reconstruction. The FIR will now be part of the Finance Ministry.

The finance minister will announce the necessary changes and adjustments in the personnel and organization of the new department within the next few days.

The junta is thus being consistent with the policy to reduce the [words indistinct] administrative austerity that was announced to our people as part of the present economic and social state of emergency.

Other changes that involve revisions and simplifications will be announced in the upcoming weeks.

WHEELOCK ON TOPICS DISCUSSED ON VISIT TO MEXICO

PA171943 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] During a recent visit to Mexico by Nicaraguan Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Minister Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock and other officials of the revolutionary state, commercial plans were established and the political and economic situation of the Central American area was discussed.

The Nicaraguan delegation met with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, state enterprise officials and private businessmen. The delegation also had talks with Gen Policarpo Paz, president of Honduras, who was visiting Mexico.

Today, Commander Wheelock referred to the trip to Mexico, noting at a news conference that Nicaragua presented its position on the regional cooperation plan. This plan will be presented by Mexico at the conference to take place in Cancun.

Wheelock said that trade balance problems, Nicaragua's economic situation and the Nicaraguan position on the FAO presidency were discussed during the visit to Mexico. Nicaragua will request the FAO presidency at the next FAO assembly.

Commander Wheelock today scored the U.S. position within the so-called Mini-Marshall Plan, which he characterized as outrageously imperialist. The Mini-Marshal Plan, a development plan for Central America and the Caribbean, is an attempt, with funds provided by the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela, to silence the serious economic situation of the countries in those two areas. The U.S., Canadian, Mexican and Venezuelan foreign ministers met recently in Nassau, Bahamas. Mexico has demanded that no political or military conditions be tied to the aid.

Commander Wheelock returned from Mexico yesterday, Tuesday. Today, he held a news conference during which he harshly scored the U.S. position on the plan to give aid to Central America and the Caribbean.

Wheelock said that the Mexican authorities have said that aid cannot be conditioned or go against the sovereignty of the beneficiary countries.

Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, in reporting on his visit to Mexico, this afternoon told local and foreign news media that the Mexican Government will support investments on a forest enterprise in Nicaragua.

The initiating of a Nicaraguan forest enterprise was one of the agreements reached during talks with (Espinoza de los Reyes), Mexican national finance secretary [secretario de nacional financiera Mexicana].

The Nicaraguan enterprise will initiate operations with $20 million in capital in January of next year. The idea is to begin exporting to Mexico sawed lumber, plywood and pressboard.

This will be the first phase of a project that later could include the production of pulp for paper. Pinewood and hardwood will be exported. The forest resources in the country's northeast will be exploited. The exploitation of this natural resource will be carried out by the Agricultural Development Ministry--promoter of the project--and the People's Forest Corporation--which will be in charge of the work and coordination effort of the Nicaraguan Forest Enterprise, which will have a total investment of $40 million.

Further Details

PA171944 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0203 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 16 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Wheelock returned from Mexico yesterday and held a news conference in Managua today, during which he harshly criticized the U.S. posture regarding the plan to aid Central America and the Caribbean.

Wheelock said that the Mexican authorities assured him that the aid will not be subject to conditions, nor will it be harmful to the sovereignty of the beneficiary countries.

Wheelock indicated that there were two postures: that of Mexico, which he described as loyal cooperation, and that of the United States which, in addition to being scandalously imperialistic, "seeks to favor U.S. companies that will receive loans to invest in Central America."

Nicaragua is also opposed to having the aid channeled solely through the World Bank and is demanding respect for the development programs of each country, as well as that the loans be channeled through the governments so that investments will be oriented from the government rather than from the private enterprise view.

Wheelock added that, if Nicaragua's viewpoints are not respected, the United States would take advantage of the crisis existing in Central America and the Caribbean to take colonialist control of the countries of the area, "a plan that has no future."

PLANNING MINISTER ANALYZES PRODUCTIVITY RESULTS

PA180137 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Planning Minister Henry Ruiz analyzed the productivity of Economic Plan 81 at the Sandinist Workers Federation, CST, last night. The commander of the revolution was inaugurating an economic training course to be taught by the Public Administration Institute to 60 workers of several production enters of our capital. This course will teach the workers the mechanics of different aspects of economy

Commander Ruiz took the opportunity to present a brief summary on the various aspects and results of Economic Plan 81. He said the productivity estimates in my plan were based on 9 percent [increase] in productivity, which, he said, had decreased because the historical pattern had been destroyed by the absolute impoverishment of the work force which the revolution had inherited, by the increase in the production costs and by many other inherited nat' nal economic evils. Referring to this economic situation, Commander Ruiz said that Economic Plan 81 had been a challenge to the working class. The analysis made last night to the workers by the down-to-earth Commander Ruiz at the CST offices was as follows:

[Begin Ruiz recording] (?Let's) examine the logic of Plan 81. Several budgets are prepared in addition to the macroeconomic budget, which is one of the budgets that must be found in a government with an administrative capacity superior to the one it had in 1980. A second element of this logic is that productivity is an element that must be sought within the workers organization. By this we wished to say two things: a changing revolutionary government, one with ample changes that would facilitate the adoption of Economic Plan 82 from an economic point of view was very difficult. It was so difficult that if our fiscal income dropped, it would mean hindering the productive programs. These two things have occurred.

Another element is that we should attack the government's bureaucracy--that government which, as we have said before and as we now, publicly and without any fear, say, is a government full of red tape, very slow and with a pompous mechanism which should have been the opposite of what it currently is.

The other problem of the two elements we are now analyzing was productivity. I want to explain how I, as planning minister, understand productivity. We had even estimated in our Plan 81 how to increase overall productivity by 9 percent. I must tell you that we came to that figure by chance. We found it as a last derivative. It was a conclusion to a number of calculations we had made. When we calculated the increase of productivity at 9 percent, we said the following: This productivity is high for 1981. But just as we make demands of the government, so the revolution can demand that its working class increase (?production).

When I presented today's topic at the beginning of the year, I told you that there was a challenge in that 9 percent which would mean a high degree of organization for the working class, just as it meant a high degree of organization in the government. What have been the results? At this time I would frankly say and shall continue to say with complete frankness: Our productivity has dropped. Productivity has broken previous tradition and, of course, the costs of production have increased. Politically speaking, I cannot adequately explain it. What has happened to the labor force of this country? To be frank, to tell you frankly, we had here one of the formulas of labor force (?reproduction) typically known as absolute impoverishment. That is, the labor force was not properly appraised, the wages did not even cover family expenses and the worker drifted between unemployment and the poor wage earned.

What does the revolution give him? The political opportunity to at least feed himself, to at least fill the family basket and face the misery at home with a little more financial ease and with more political rights. [end recording]

CUBAN DELEGATE RESPONDS TO STAFFORD AT IPU MEETING

FL170156 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Speech by Cuban delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference Faustino Perez to respond to U.S. Senator Robert Stafford during afternoon session on 16 September at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Messrs Parliamentarians: The Cubans learned with Jose Marti that words are not used to cover up truth but to tell it. With that spirit, Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State, analyzed in this conference's opening remarks the principal problems being faced by humanity today. In doing so, he submitted concrete proof, gave detailed data and used irrefutable arguments. At the same time, he stated that his statements were not meant to offend any nation or any delegation attending the conference, and that he was doing it knowing that the conference process will afford those disagreeing with him the opportunity to express their differences.

The immense majority of the delegations have expressed support for the statements made by our president and have stressed the speech's historic importance. We wish to thank all of them for their expressions of support. Other delegations, very few of them, have voiced contrary views. From them we should have expected explanations or arguments of some value, above all because they are persons who boast about their long experience in parliamentary work. Even though that has not been the case, I would like to refer to some statements, but I will refrain out of respect for those who assign speech a more honorable function than that of serving as an instrument of deceit and hypocrisy, who are the great majority of those meeting here.

Senator Stafford was not able to respond, not even to a single question raised by Comrade Fidel Castro, and in reality it would have been asking too much to have him attempt it. How could he deny the undeniable truth that his country's government is conducting an aggressive policy against Cuba which has lasted more than 20 years? Who could he convince that his government is not the principal responsible party for the conflicts threatening peace in the Middle East, southern Africa or Latin America? What enormous effort would Mr Stafford have required to deny the dramatic economic situation being faced by the underdeveloped countries? With what parliamentary ruse would he be able to convince us of the goodness of the neutron bomb? Has the experienced senator an argument capable of justifying the criminal economic and commercial blockade imposed by U.S. imperialism against Cuba?

Lacking arguments, Mr Stafford resorted to insults, adopted the pharisaic attitude and, of course, following a long-standing tradition of Yankee rulers, told a couple of lies. Mr Stafford said that the United States does not use bacteriological weapons against Cuba. At this time, I would like to reiterate the assertions made by Comrade Fidel Castro. Since last 26 July, he publicly denounced with irrefutable evidence originating in the Senate of the United States itself that the Central Intelligence Agency had used those criminal tools against our country. Where was Senator Stafford when the U.S. Senate examined that report? Why does he not return to this podium and explain what measures his country's Senate has adopted to put an end to the subversive and criminal activities being conducted by the CIA, which are well known to the parliament he represents? Should we take his discretion in this question as a collusion or complicity with such actions?

Mr Stafford referred to the fact that Cuba had acquired through the Pan American Health Organization [PAHO] some quantities of abate to combat the dengue epidemic in our country and termed it a humanitarian act about which, he suspects, the Cuban people have not been informed. The distinguished senator is making a mistake. Our people know perfectly well about the efforts made by the Cuban Government to acquire that chemical product in all parts of the world, and also know about the difficulties and obstacles which it had to overcome and fight back the pressures that the U.S. Government used to block its acquisition.

The Cuban people know perfectly well about all that. They know about it from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro himself. The U.S. people are the ones who possibly do not fully know to what extremes their government's policy is capable of reaching.

By chance, do we have to thank the U.S. Government? Cuba, it is true, obtained some quantities of that product in the United States. But it had to do so through the PAHO as noted by Mr Stafford himself. In his hasty response, the U.S. Senator probably did not realize what he was saying. [at this time the chairman of the session breaks in and says: We would like to ask you not to use words which, in accordance with the rules, Article No 24, are offensive] [applause]

Mr Chairman, these words are merely consistent with those uttered here before. Perhaps he might know that my country might not have been able to get it from the United States in any other fashion because U.S. authorities have been applying a ferocious economic blockade against Cuba for more than 20 years. This prevents us from purchasing even medicine in the United States.

But it was not easy to obtain the abate through the PAHO. We had to face many obstacles, overcome several difficulties imposed by U.S. authorities which delayed the product's arrival in our country for several weeks. The abate delivery had to be arranged in a special manner, through the PAHO, as a result of the criminal U.S. blockade against Cuba which has reached such inhuman terms as to prohibit the export of medicine to Cuba and a month after it was requested, at that. And then Cuba spent millions of pesos to purchase the product in Europe and elsewhere and to air-freight it. It was not a philanthropical gift from the United States. Cuba had to pay for it, penny by penny, at a very high price.

Mr Stafford also referred to the fact that undesirable, antisocial and lumpen individuals decided to leave Cuba for the Yankee paradise. That is true. Perhaps the U.S. senator knows why those individuals want to live in the country he represents. I am flatly stating here that Mr Stafford's claim that Cuba sent mental cases is a lie.

Moreover, the British delegate was angered yesterday by Commander Fidel Castro's words about the jailed Irish patriots. I must note that our president abstained from expressing an opinion on the political background to the Irish problem and limited himself to commenting on a deeply human matter which has moved public opinion all over the world. Funny that parliamentarians who claim to be interested in human rights can be so insensitive to the moving example of integrity and sacrifice that the Irish patriots set daily.

In any case, I doubt very much that the British deputy will dare glory in his petulance and histrionic talents in view of the maze prisons. His irony in describing as model prisons those jails where these North Irish Catholic prisoners die can only make us wonder whether the cemeteries where they are buried are also model cemeteries.

As to the insults from a delegate from Australia, they do not deserve further attention and we can only hail his healthy decision of freeing the IPU--which he called a Roman circus--from his future presence.

In opening the converence, Fidel Castro reminded not only the distinguished parliamentarians meeting here, but all members of the international community, that if peace is the most urgent of mankind's needs, there can be no development without peace and while we are making all the efforts that this moment requires from us to prevent confrontation from going further and to return to the process of dialogue and detente which the U.S. Government has interrupted and threatens to end completely, we must concern ourselves with the hundreds of millions of men, women and children beset by hunger, illiteracy and disease.

It would be worthwhile if Senator Stafford and those few who have followed in his steps in this conference by attacking Cuba while evading the main topic of development, would consider that thousands of millions expect solutions and not more words.

The Cuban delegation, government and people are permanently committed to peace and development. Hence, our vote will support the proposals designed to encourage dialogue and defend detente drafted at the preparatory meeting in Manila. Thank you. [applause]

Nonaligned Statement

FL171155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Because of its importance, we will read textually a communique released yesterday.

The parliamentarians of nonaligned countries meeting in Havana for the 68th IPU Conference share the concern expressed at the conference's opening session by President Fidel Castro about the serious economic situation of developing countries at the present time and the urgent need to apply without further delay the principles and measures included in the declaration on a new international economic order.

The parliamentarians of nonaligned countries have decided to intensify their efforts to promote, at IPU meetings and all the world's parliaments, the necessary changes in international economic relations so that these may be just and equitable and aimed at meeting the development needs of developing countries.

Various Delegations Speak

FL171900 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpt] One of the interesting speeches delivered last night at the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference was that of Irish delegate (Dizzie), who noted that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should put an end to her government's senselessness and ill-will in order to solve the problems that are afflicting the Irish community.

The Mexican delegate reaffirmed the content of the Mexican-French declaration which has recognized the legitimate rights the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] have to take part in a political dialogue designed to find a solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Venezuelan delegate Alvarez Paz defended his government's open support for the bloodthirsty Salvadoran regime.

One of the most interesting, moving speeches was that of Carlos Nunez Tellez, head of the Nicaraguan parliamentarian group and commander of the revolution. The following is an excerpt of his speech concerning the situation in Latin America.

[Begin Nunez Tellez recording] Not to mention the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Nothing could be more serious. Announcements have been made of future military maneuvers, which were planned and organized by the United States, to be staged in Central America and the Caribbean. Military credits and assistance are provided to authoritarian regimes on the continent while threats of economic pressure and blackmail are directed against the few democratic governments.

The heroic Cuba, which has been prevented from exercising its sovereign rights over Guantanamo, has been resisting the imperialist attacks for more than 20 years. The Grenadan Revolutionary Government has also been the victim of the Reagan administration's destabilizing policy and the emergence of independent Belize is being threatened by the criminal Guatemalan regime. Within the framework of this escalation of belligerent actions, an attempt has been made to convert Central America into an area of international conflict and tension.

Looted for decades by U.S. consortiums, time and again attacked and forced to endure ignorance and to lag behind other regions, the Central American region is today experiencing the consequences of the militarist, interventionist policy orchestrated in Washington by the most reactionary sectors. There can be no other way of referring to the U.S. presence in El Salvador.

No one else has been supporting, through force--through their advisers, helicopters, cannons, rifles, trucks, communication equipment and dollars--a regime which has been repudiated by the Salvadoran people. In what other manner could one refer to that open, direct military support for such a genocidal government. [end recording]

Nicaraguan Delegate's Remarks

PA171428 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The following is a microwave report for Radio Sandino from Havana, Cuba, which is hosting the 68th IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] meeting.

This is Alberto Reyes reporting on this IPU meeting.

Two years ago, 41 days before the triumph of the glorious Sandinist people's revolution, we came to this convention palace. We, on that occasion, had come to present the principles of our rising revolution to the 6th summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement.

Now, free forever of the oppressing yoke of Somozism, we are stating the warmest solidarity of the Sandinist people for other people, who like us, are struggling against domination by imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and Zionism.

The above were the opening statements of the speech delivered this evening by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez before the 68th IPU Conference.

In less than 10 minutes, the president of the State Council of our free Nicaragua said that this was the first time that our country had participated in an IPU Conference and that efforts and persuasion had to be made to occupy the position usurped by the corrupt Somozist congress of the past.

As a small country that knows the meaning of aggression and suffering, we see with concern the present dangerous world situation, he said. Carlos Nunez urged governments, parliaments and political democratic and congressional forces to make efforts to defend mankind.

Commander Nunez denounced aggression against the fraternal Libyan people and Iraq, the occupation of Palestine territories by Israel, the international community's disregard for Palestinian claims and the shameful attitude of the British Government toward the crisis in Ireland.

The Nicaraguan leader also referred to the aggression in Angola, the occupation of Namibia and the consent of the Reagan administration to actions by the racist South African Government.

Commander Nunez began his speech at approximately 2100, Cuban time, 1900 Managua time. He also spoke about the situation in Afghanistan, noting that the armamentism of Pakistan, a neighbor of Afghanistan, does not permit the implementation of proposed peaceful solutions. He said that in Poland, also, manipulations are on in an effort to make the situation more acute.

Regarding the Caribbean, Commander Carlos Nunez characterized the situation as dramatic: there have been announcements about new U.S. military maneuvers; in Grenada, the government of Companero Bishop is being destabilized by imperialism, Cuba is not allowed to exercise its sovereign rights over the Guantanamo Base occupied by the United States; efforts are being made to prevent the birth of Belize; and in El Salvador, as well as in Guatemala, military regimes responsible for genocidal actions are being supported. There is uncertainty over compliance with the [Panama] canal treaties. The future of Central America is riding on a fuse. These statements were made by Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council.

Report on 3d Day

FL172001 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Marta Lugioyo, member of the Cuban delegation participating in the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference, this morning made a speech during the 3d day of debates of that international forum.

The Cuban delegate stated that the enactment of laws on health, work, sports, education, culture, the environment and others are palpable examples of the relationship existing between the people, parliament and the executive branch in our fatherland. She stressed that Cuba works for international detente, peace and social progress and puts into practice all dispositions emanating from all international conventions to which it has adhered.

Marta Lugioyo also stated that the critical situation of human rights in various parts of the world constitutes a matter of serious concern for the Cuban parliamentarians. On behalf of Cuba, she stated that our fatherland's parliamentarians cannot remain silent in the face of the crimes being perpetrated daily in numerous places in the world. In this regard, she pointed out Ireland, Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia.

She noted that the Irish patriots, in their prolonged and self-sacrificing struggle for the recognition of their legitimate rights, are courageously fighting for intransigence and cruelty of the British Government and deserve the support and solidarity of the IPU conference and the international community.

The Cuban delegate devoted a large part of her speech to the particularly critical situation of human rights in El Salvador. She charged that, probably for diversionary reasons, the new Reagan administration is attempting to distort what is really occurring in El Salvador. She ratified Fidel's pronouncements in the sense that the Salvadoran people have been waging for the past 50 years a heroic struggle to gain true independence. Because of this, the Cuban representative said, it is an insult to the thousands of Salvadoran martyrs to attempt to attribute this struggle to the influence of other countries. She said that such a vulgar propaganda maneuver has no other objective than to confuse world public opinion vis-a-vis the unquestionable truth that the United States is the only one intervening in El Salvador's domestic affairs.

Marta Lugioyo's speech served as a rejection of what had been reported by the IPU secretary general when he referred to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. Our fatherland's rejection is based on the fact that the report includes, without reservation, the U.S. explanation of having decided to increase its military aid to El Salavador inasmuch as Cuba and Nicaragua are supplying arms to the rebel forces. The categorical refutation made by Cuba's Council of State President Fidel Castro in the opening session is well-known to all of you, the Cuban delegate stated.

Elsewhere in her speech, she charged that the distortion of the reality only constitutes a U.S. Government justification to impede the emergence of other free countries in Central America.

In closing, Marta Lugioyo referred to another of the bad cases of violation of human rights in Central America, the case of Guatemala. She said that for the past 25 years or more Guatemala has been living under a climate of brutal repression characterized by the actions of its authorities and U.S. imperialism's interventionism. She added that in Guatemala the Yankee imperialists have operated in a fashion similar to what they did in Nicaragua when Somoza was in power and as they are doing in El Salvador. She said that the IPU cannot remain indifferent to the critical situation of human rights in various parts of the world.

Further Report on 3d Day

FL180100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The situation of the human rights in El Salvador and ways to solve the problem politically were included as a supplementary topic in the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference, meeting in Havana's Palace of Conventions. Today the 99 countries participating in the international meeting began their debates on the control of parliament in the governmental activity and the ratification and effective application of international instruments in matters of human rights. The group of countries formed by Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Mozambique and Panama requested the inclusion of the aforementioned topic dealing with El Salvador. The motion was passed by a two thirds majority.

Rodriguez With Foreign Delegations

FL171450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received in this capital the head of the Philippine delegation, Dr Jose A. Rono, deputy prime minister and minister of local government. He also received the head of the Guyanese delegation, a Nigerian delegation and members of FRG and Japanese delegations who are now in Cuba [presumably for 68th IPU Conference].

CASTRO MARKS MEXICAN HOLIDAY, MEETS POLISH MINISTER

FL171120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and of the government, attended a reception last night offered by Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, Mexico's ambassador in Cuba, to mark the 171th anniversary of the Grito de Dolores. Fidel also met yesterday with Jozef Czyrek, member of the politburo and secretariat of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The meeting took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Matters of bilateral interest and the current international situation were discussed.

CUBA-GRENADA COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

FL171207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister of Grenada and member of the New Jewel [Movement] Politburo. The visitor is heading his country's delegation to the second session of the joint Cuba-Grenada intergovernmental committee. The two leaders discussed the committee's work and other matters of mutual interest during the meeting. Bernard Coard also visited the offices of the Central Planning Board yesterday. He was received by Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

A cooperation protocol for 1981-82 was signed yesterday at the conclusion of the second session during a ceremony attended by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo. The agreement was signed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and by Bernard Coard, who is also Grenada's finance minister. The agreement covers the main guidelines for joint cooperation in the areas of construction, fishing, health, communications, education, agriculture and culture.

COLOMBIA

M-19 REPORTEDLY PROPOSES PEACE TO GOVERNMENT

PA180200 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota--The 19 April Movement, M-19, a subversive Colombian movement, today proposed peace to the government and asked to be allowed to participate in the upcoming elections in a truly democratic debate, thus ending the guerrilla struggle.

The guerrilla group, which early this morning took over the police station in Yuruyaco, Caqueta Intendancy, in southeastern Colombia, made the proposal to (Ernesto Gomez Charry), intendant of the region, in a dialogue by radio telephone that lasted for 15 minutes.

According to the official, the insurgents said that they desired peace and wanted to avoid other deaths. At the same time, they demanded that their peace proposal be respected.

The guerrillas warned that if they are not allowed to participate in the elections of May 1982, they will intensify their struggle in order to hinder the course of the elections.

The M-19 guerrillas asked the Caqueta intendant for permission to take the radiocommunications equipment in order to have a means of permanent contact with him, according to a report released at noon today by the correspondent of the Caracol Radio Network in the city of Florencia, capital of Caqueta Intendancy.

ECUADOR

PRESIDENT APPOINTS TWO NEW CABINET MEMBERS

PA160449 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0127 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Quito, 15 Sep (EFE)--Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado has partially reorganized his cabinet less than 24 hours after the resignation of [Government] Minister Carlos Feraud created a vacuum.

Feraud was obliged to resign to avoid dismissal in impeacement proceedings carried out by the National Chamber of Representatives because of his violation of laws in purchasing toys for the police in 1980.

He has been replaced by Gelo Garcia Feraud, who served as minister of education since August, 1979.

Garcia was sworn in this afternoon, calling on all the country's social sectors to contribute to the consolidation of democracy.

A democratic system was reestablished in Ecuador in August 1979, after a decade of dictatorships.

In addition, President Hurtado named university Professor Claudio Malo Gonzalez as minister of education.